The New MEXICAN is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest

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inch. single column, in either English or
Spanish Weekly.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.

The modesty of the elderly maider ladies in Missouri is without an equal in any other state in the union. They held a convention last week, in which the subject of matrimony was considered. and a resolution was finally passed opposing marriage, unless some man pro

The Kansas City Star is of the opinion that there is sufficient power in the bal lot to crush train robbers. Out here in New Mexico it has been found that the most effective power to crush train robbers is either a rifle or a six-shooter worked by a man with nerve and a

Professor Totten, a former lieutenan in the regular army and instructor in all figured out that the world will come resulted in the death of 25,000,000 head; 13, all odd numbers are considered lucky, and he would probably come nearer the the time the estimate was made flocks exact date if he would postpone the final dissolution of all things mundane until

evening matters up in this world, and the effect to raise prices. after sinking the collier Merrimac in the entrance to the harbor at Santiago, he strong opposition and many difficulties and raised the Spanish cruiser, Maria Teresa, and added that vessel to the navy of the United States. The exchange was a profitable one, so far as the United States is concerned.

The Philippine insurgents are still conducting themselves in an unseemly manner, and causing the Spanish authorities on the islands no end of trouble but the care they take not to disturb the Americans is very noticeable. Admiral Dewey, when he sent the Spanish fleet to the bottom of Manila bay, thoroughly convinced quite a number of people that it does not pay "to fool with your Uncle

manufactureres in Wales, William Williams, has sold his plant in Wales and will build one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world at Pittsburg. This change is caused by the present tariff of the plate to compete with the American manufacturers, and is a complete as will make it more protective." refutation of the claim made by the Cobdenites that tin plate cannot be tection the flockmasters of New Mexmade in the United States. Again, the ico should join, and bring every influnew comers will have to be fed and the ence to bear possible to secure a wool market for American products will be schedule that will place foreign proincreased by the employment of many ducers on an equal footing with those persons in the Williams plant, and anything that brings better prices to the American farmers is regarded by the free traders as an attempt to foster the principles of protection.

General Lawton seems to have adopted an entirely different method of dealing with the Cubans than was followed during the days of the fighting before Santiago, and the result of the change has brought the Cubans out in a ne light. By treating the commanding officers of the insurgents forces as mer of affairs and judgment, interesting them in the management of the people and placing them in places of responsi bility, the conditions in the province of Santiago de Cuba have been very much bettered, the Cuban soldiers are returning to their homes, and poverty among treatment not men are at fault when misunderstandings arise, as they did at the time the stars and stripes were raised over the City of Santiago.

Wearing Army Decorations. According to a present army regulation decoration or present from a foreign power except by an act of congress. The framers of this regulation meant well enough, but their democratic simplicity in the opinion of many citizens and officers, went too far and there have been occasions where injustice has been done to deserving men. It can be set down as a general rule admitting of but rare exceptions that when a foreign government desires to decorate an American officer, that officer richly deserves the

There has been, and probably will continue to be, a strong feeling against this law in army and navy circles. It is seen that the officers are able to secure all the home decorations they desire or may be offered them; and some officers are profusely adorned; so why not receive decorations from abroad, if such are offered, as well as at home? Perhaps with have far to go to realize that, for one of tread.

The party and the best conducted Indian schools in the the reorganization of the army and the best conducted Indian schools in the navy this matter may be brought up country is located right within easy and at least so modified that some sort of foreign recognition may be allowed where it is evident that the intended recipient is a deserving man.

The Charges Are True.

Chairman Coors, of the board of

Union party will succeed in getting him so that at present there are but two Santa Fe New Mexican Union party will succeed in getting him to place his name before the people as a candidate again. Mr. Coors, however, does not and cannot deny the charges made by this paper. Every charge made by the New Mexican is backed up by the official record of the proceedings of the board of county commissioners. The board's defenders try to throw sand and dust in the eyes of the people by slinging mud at the editor of this paper. It is but a question of time, however. Right and law will prevail in spite thereof, and before the San Miguel attend built on the home reservation, county gang is through with this affair it will wish it had never been in it.

The Wool Situation

Judge Wm. Lawrence, president of the National Association of Wool Growers, takes an encouraging view of the future States. In his opinion prices for wool must materially advance in the near future, for the following reasons: The people of the country must have

certain amount of woolen manufactures. During the financial pante which depressed business of all kinds in the years from 1893 to 1897 there was a reduction in the amount of wool manufactures and the purchases made by the onsumers. The decrease in purchases eft the population in a condition to need large amounts of supplies, which erty from Indian depredations, and the have not yet been furnished, and will require in the near future increased lean will be quietly and effectually abpurchases for immediate consumption. The supplies are not being met by imports. This is shown by statistics which verify the statement recently made by the Bradford, England, Observer that "the exports of woolens to America, owing to the Dingley tariff act, have al-

Since 1895 there has been a great derease in the number of sheep in the orld, and consequently in the supply of wool. In August, 1897, the Boston Home Market Journal estimated that work is, in the minds of many citizens one-fifth of the finest wool sheep on the entire globe had perished. The greatest losses were sustained in Australia and the United States. In the former counmilitary tactics in Yale college, has it try a drouth of over two years duration to an end in 1899. The professor should in this country the disastrous effect of remember that aside from the number the Wilson tariff reduced the flocks by almost 10,000,000 head. Of course, since in all countries have been increasing in size, but it will require several years for the losses to be made good. It must be apparent that the decline in the num-Naval Constructor Hobson believes in ber of fleece producing sheep will have

The Judge gives as the reason for prices having not as yet advanced matewent bravely to work in the face of rially is the "fact that during the period of free wool and low tariff on wool manufactures the excessive imports of wool and wool manufactures have met American needs. But these are now substantially exhausted." While Judge Lawrence is firmly of the opinion that better prices are a matter of only a short time, still he gives the wool growers the following note of warning:

The prices of wool, even if they do go up to the importing point, will not be sufficient to give prosperity to the wool industry. They are much less than of the architects and superintendents of prices prior to 1890, under which the number of sheep and the wool product actually declined, owing to the tariff act of 1883. And even under the better but inadequate wool tariff of 1890 sheep and wool products did not increase as fast The free traders will have another kick coming" over the Dingley tariff as the population. The Dingley wool law, in its effect upon the tin plate in- duties are less protective than those of dustry. One of the largest tin plate 1890, and the inevitable result will be by about 50 convicts from the penitenperous. The flocks of Australia will be restored to more than the number of sheep prior to the drouth of 1895, and the American wool prices will decline. In making it impossible for foreign makers the next congress wool growers will ask for such amendments of the wool tariff

> In the effort to secure adequate proof the United States. If they desire to market wool in this country that can be raised in Australia and South America for less than one-half what it costs to produce American wools, let them pay for the privilege. The increase in the tariff will not affect the price of clothing and woolen stuffs, although the free traders will make an awful howl about the poor working men when the matter comes before congress.

The Indian Educational Crisis.

The workers in Indian missions and schools the country over are taking the rising Indian generation and the solving of the problem which has vexed this county for so many years. This the masses is disappearing. Often times problem would have been much easier of solution, the government saved millions of dollars and the country many thousands of lives had the treatment of the red man by the pale face been on a different basis and along the line of nobler policies. The Indian has been cheated, betrayed, lied to and made the battledor and shuttlecock of conscienceless no army or naval officer can receive any schemers and public officials until in revenge he has made this country's fair plains red with the blood of innocent women and children, and devastated set-

> tlement after settlement. But of late years, especially since Captain Armstrong and other public spirited persons of discerning minds took an active part in the direction of Indian affairs, light has begun to come out of darkness; and the means that has proven so efficient finally in simplifying this problem has been the education of Indian children away from the scenes of the vagabond windows put into place and the car-life of their ancestors, as well as a more penter work begun. The front of the kindly line of policies pursued in the public treatment of the red man. The Indian school has come to stay, and is apparently destined to be the most powerful agency in the civilization of the erful agency in the civilization of the of stone steps resting on brick arches is noble red man. Santa Fe people will not 36 ft. 9 in. wide with 36 steps of 14 in. reach, and there they can see for themselves the beneficent effects of Indian

education. It has been learned from various re sponsible and public spirited citizens intimately connected with Indian work over the country that the opposition county commissioners of San Miguel hitherto so often offered by Indian par-

tribes of inferior importance now that remain in the ranks of the opposition and the indications are that resistance from this quarter will shortly fade Indian tribes, especially the Navajos are only too anxious for the civilizing and regenration of their rising genera tion, and the Indian schools are being taxed to accommodate the increasing attendance. Some of the tribes prefer to have the schools where their children where they can see what is going on, and this may be natural enough. In fact, it is a question whether it might not be desirable in some instances. The nere sight of an American public school nouse is a civilizer of itself, and the visits of Indian parents to the school room where the most approved methods of of the wool industry in the United education are in vogue would have a decided effect for the better upon the adult Indians themselves. They would not fail to unconsciously eatch and imbibe many ideas likely to have a civillzing influence upon them.

It is evident that the government will be called upon to expend considerable money in the line of Indian education for a number of years; but it will be money well invested, for it is sure to save future generations a great deal of trouble, bloodshed and loss of propcoming generations of the native Amer sorbed into American civilization by the same great amalgamating process that is now wielding the mixed nationalities gathered between our east and west oast lines into a distinctively new but nomogeneous mass. Of course, other and valuable agencies, such as allotting ands in severalty to the Indian and admitting him to citizenship, must not be overlooked, and due credit should be given them in the regenerative work But at the same time, the educational of experience in Indian work, the principal feature, and its success ought to be, and is cordially welcomed by every right thinking citizen.

Work Progressing Satisfactorily and the Structure Assuming Definite and Symmetrical Shape.

\$145,000 BUILDING

Ample Accommodations for Legislators and Territorial Officials for Many Years to Come-Building Can Be Enlarged.

The territorial capitol has now reached a point where it can be seen to some advantage, and gives easily the impres sion that it will be a credit to the territory as well as to the skill and patience construction. Considering the disadvantages that the latter have labored under, also the fact that all the brick work of the superstructure above the ground floor has been set since June 13 floor below. The senate chamber is in last, the progress speaks well for the enth wing 41x45 feet and 26 feet 8 last, the progress speaks well for the en-terprise of the construction manageterprise of the construction manage-ment. Much of the work is being done by about 50 convicts from the penten-tiary, among whom are some excellent capable of holding 150 spectators. Then workmen, although of course the same amount and quality of work can not be expected from them as from free men who are working for good wages. The hired help is only about 12 or 14 men, who are really master workmen. Most of these latter are head brick-layers or Supreme court in a commodious court stone-cutters and carpenters; but it is room 38x52 feet. The judges will have readily to operations requiring some nechanical skill, and are put at the better class of work as an encouragement. For instance, a convict at work on the mortar pile was found interested in the operation of the engine hoist in the latter position and does well because he The committee rooms will be respectakes an interest in it. The convicts tively 16x29 feet, 17x18 feet, 10x16 feet are marched daily to and from the peni-tentiary in a body with six armed guards, the latter remaining on duty during the day on clevated platforms within the high board wall inclosing the capitol grounds

A review of the plans of the building may not be amiss, and such is here given. The building occupies the center of the large plat on the south side of the city occupied by the former terri-torial capitol which burned down on May 12, 1892. The old capitol was a very good building, but the present one will be found better adapted for legis-lative uses of the present day. It pre-sents a frontage facing west of 175 ft. 10 in.. with a large, handsome worch that will set the structure off to fine basement, but the style of the building is classic and, if desired, it can be run three stories more without interfering with its general symmetry of out-The ground floor or first story is so well known to eastern builders, and is fully as durable and handsome as the best of that stone. The other two stories are of yellow Roman tiling from St. Louis, as near the color of the sandstone as brick can be made like stone; and there will be a haudsome Greelan coping and rook in harmony. with a fine dome to surmount the whole over the center of the main or central

part of the structure. so that the superintendent can begin putting on the roof by another week, and he has now men cutting the metal into shape for this purpose. When the roof is on and the building under cover so as to be protected from the weather, lathing and plastering can begin, the The front of the capitol will present a handsome appearance with the great porch with its six fluted columns nearly 27 ft. high and 21/4 ft. thick, with carved caps in Dorice

and will contain the boffer room, colair chambers, storage rooms, coal bins ventilating conduit through which fresh air will be forced throughout the capitol building. The first story is 1234 feet in the clear, and will be divided off as follows: In the north wing will be found the offices of the treasurer and auditor. The former will have two county commissioners of San Miguel hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-county, says he does not want it again. Hitherto so often offered by Indian par-four rooms, one for public use 17 x 29

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon' knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, which the doctors said au operation was only hope. The oper-ation was a severe

Absolutely the only hope for Cancer

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

feet, a private apartment 17 x 29 feet. clerical office in two rooms, 14 eet each, with a vault for records, 13 x 16 feet. In the south wing are the offices of the governor and the secretary of state. The governor will have a private office 15 x 24 feet, a public office 17 x 24 feet, a vault 8 x 8 feet, a large closet 6 x 7 feet, and a private toilet apartment of the latter dimensions. The secretary of the territory will

have a public office 19x30 feet, a private office 17x14 feet, a clerical office 18x27 feet, and a vault 12x18 feet. In the central or main part of the first story are a public toilet 15x12 feet, also two rooms 14x24 feet each, one being for the janitor and the other unassigned.

The superintendent of public instruc-tion is to have three rooms in the rear, 15x24 feet each. There is a corridor 10 feet wide in the wings and 15 feet wide

in the main part.

The second floor is reached within by two flights of stairs each seven feet wide, and the long flight of stone steps from the west front; the interior stairs continuing to the top of the building. The entrance has two set of doors, one set from the portico and a second set from the vestibule into the main corri-dors. At the right of the entrance are the offices of the attorney general, in-cluding two rooms 14x12 feet and 15x16 feet. On the left is the reading room of the senate with postoffice, apartments being the same size as those of the attorney general. The rear of the floor in the main building is to be devoted to the territorial library, and is 25x46 feet, so it will give abundant of room for reading and writing purposes. The corridors here and on the third floor are the same size as those on the there is a lobby 18x34 feet, and conveniently near is the office of the clerk of the senate 17x18 feet, and adjoining is the cloak and toilet apartment 10x10 feet, also a vault for records 8x834 feet. In the south wing will be located the two offices or chambers each 25x16 feet, the clerk will have an office 16x28 feet

8x8 feet 6 inches.

"You The third floor is the top story—for ly huff. some years at least. In the south wing are four committee rooms for the senate, a record vault and a large closet. and 15x16 feet. The senate chamber will have a private stairway for the honorable members, and not accessible to the public. In the main building on the third floor is the house of repre sentatives, with a gallery seating 150 ways in hansoms, left the bus conductors people. The seats of the honorable members will be arranged in circular form raised towards the rear so that all can see the speaker without dislocating their cervical vertebrae. In the south in the far east. That was his line. The wing are five committee rooms for the representatives, each 14 feet square, o reading room 20x44 feet, the speaker's private office 16x18 feet, the vault of records 8x8 feet 6 inches, the clerk's

office 16x24 feet, a postoffice and public tollet room. The height of the capitol building from advantage. The depth is 76 ft. 10 in. the ground to the top of the lantern on The height is only three stories and a the dome is 110 feet. Four trusses support the roof of the house of representatives and the dome, and the diameter of the dome is 40 feet. roof on either wing is flat, while over the central part it is raised. The cost of Lamy sandstone, which is of about of the building, had it been built by the same color of the Salem sandstone contractors would have been \$145,000; but the legislative appropriation was only \$75,000, and the employment of only \$75,000, and the employment convict labor may enable the superinten-dent of construction to keep within dent of that amount. Ground was broken on June 15, 1897, and the completion of the structure is expected by April of next year. The architects and superintendents of construction are I. H. & W. M. Rapp of East Las Vegas. The high board wall around the building prevents possible escape of convicts of a wandering turn of mind, and shuts out loafers who would be in the way. A spur from the Santa Fe road runs into the grounds for the carriage there

of building material.

There are suitable sheds and appliances on the grounds for carpenter, stone and metal work, including a stone sawing machine which saws 450 surface feet of stone daily, and is run by a 25 hor

To Denver and return, \$10.25, October

Democrate and Republicans.

For the territorial Democratic convention to be held at Deming, N. M., October 8, the Santa Fe route will place on sale tickets to Deming and return at one fare (\$12.65) for the round trip, dates of sale October 6, good for return pas-sage October 10, 1898.

H. S. Lutz, Agent, lars c. Santa Fe, N. M. route. W. J. BLACK, G. P. A. Topeka, Kas.

"DESTINY" BROWN.

"Dest.ny" Brown was what his friends called bim, but the registrar general had not been able to think of anything more novel than Theophilus, and he signed him-

that is to say, from it at 9 o'clock on week day mornings and at 10 on Sundays, to it he returned day by day at supper time bearing his sheaves with him in the form of chops or mackerel. Exactly at 9:30 by the little German clock, whose short hand was consistently a quarter of an hour in was consistently a quarter of an nour in front of its long one, he would mix him-self a little glass of tepid grog. When the long band pointed to 10 and the short hand to a quarter past, Destiny blew out his candle and resigned himself to the em-

annum he sang every Sunday morning in the gallery of a neighboring Catholic church. Of the congregation none but his sisters was aware of having seen him at any time, and so far as he was present to their thoughts he was of heroic stature and herculean proportions, a redoubtable Apollo, whereas, in fact, those thunderous notes shook the little fragile form to its foundations; its calves quivered, and the blue gray hands trembled as they turned the leaves.

There had been a time when Theoph was no more than five and thirty, and when the lingerers of his early friends had not yet cased by fits and starts to exhort him to "come out," to "do things," to "take a line," to "make a move."

"My dear fellow," Wilkins used to say

(Wilkins was subeditor on an evening pa ucation, and you are doing nothing with it ladder, out of sight and away." Where upon the speaker would pause for a reply

"I know," Brown would reply, recrossing his puny legs and smoking thoughtfully, while his sincere little gray eyes searched the fire. "It seems rather futlle, doesn't it? Butif you know— However, I am patient; I can wait. The hour will come, the opportunity—and the prize. There will come a knock at the door," he went dreamly on, "and destiny will be there, the dear lady, bearing it in her hand. I am waiting for her rat-a-tat-tat at the door

his own destiny."

But Theoph only murmured rhythmically to himself in his ponderous dulcet bass "With a rat-a-tat-tat at the door."

The two weird sisters, in proportion as they regretted the passing of their own innocent hopes with the creeping years, grew

more pressingly anxious, dear souls, for Theoph's happiness.
"It is time, Theoph," they would say shyly and confidentially, "it really is time you should think of settling. With your voice and appearance" (they had never recovered from their girlish astonishment that their own flesh and blood should have not forth so hashy a mystackal, "mith put forth so bushy a mustache)

Yes, my dears, but one must not hus tle destiny. In her own time, my dears, she will tap with her fingers at the door and the door will be opened and I shall go with her. One must be patient, my

Gentle thunder was understood to expos tulate that it was not conscious of any particular light that it might spread unless perhaps it were that one must not be too strenuous in forcing the hand of destiny. "Hang destiny! A man of your abil-

The thunder opined that it did not run much to ability. "You are an ass!" said Hicks in a friend

y huff.

"I have always feared it," replied the iittle man meekly, while his candid eyes peered pathetically at his monitor. "But if one is only content to wait for destiny and just to stand ready to open to her when she knocks and to go with her the way she points—well," he concluded weak-

ly, "there you are."
The years went by. Hicks was high in the India office and, since he now rode alto perfect themselves in the methods and results of the higher criticism. Wilkins

obscure path, but he walked more slowly. He might be said to have walked heavily if the adverb fitted with one's notion of seven stone five. His voice was giving his little legs trembled painfully while he sang his solo. But his gray eyes still watched the door, and his ears listened more anxiously, yet still with confidence

for that tardy knock. himself unable to rise and proceed to that nameless toil of his, and he lay in his slender bed very still while the weird sis-ters watched him tearfully. Nerve after nerve dropped out of touch with the world outside, and an in-flable rest was enwrap-ping the nervous little body upon which the last unction had spent its grace. But the patient eyes beneath the gathering film still expected, and in its pallor the face looked more alert than usual, so that the weird sisters as they watched it forgot to

They were startled presently by a change.
The face grew fervid; the eyes, strained toward the door, shone with an eagerness of attention; the head was almost lifted from the pillow. They saw the lips move and leaned down to catch the words. They sounded like:
"Rat-tat-bat—door." The sisters under

stood that he would have them open it.

Then he fell back again, and his eyes were faint with joy. And as the lady bearing her gifts had come for him he gave her his hand and went.—Pall Mail Gazette

An electric finme has been created of sufficiently intense heat to melt a dia-mond.

Santa Fe Pacific and Southern Pacific R. R. Tickets will be on sale October 4 and 18, November 1, November 15, December 6, December 20. Good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within 21 days from date of sale. For particulars call on agents of the Santa Fe route.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent.

Santa Fe, N. M.

Theoph, or Destiny, lived with two weird sisters in a small, gregarious house off High street, Peckham. He issued—

brace of the darkness.

For the modest remuneration of £30 per

through the smoke as they sat puffing per), "I want you—now I really mean it—to do something. It is getting serious. Here are you, a man of ability far beyond mine, for example, with ten times my ed-You let the chances slip by; man after man pushes you aside. That is what they do," he would repeat rhetorically—"push you aside and mount on your shoulders, up the

"Bosh! Destiny be blowed! A man is

your accomplishment and appearance"— But Theoph would cut them short with

s tremulous wave of his blue gray hand.

dears."
Hicks was persuaded of the perfectibility of the race. "Come," he would say in his breezy way, "to our Battersea settlement Help us to spread the light. Now I am a man without half of your ability. Do I content myself with earning a bare subcriticism' to a class of bus conduct spread the light. Come and spread light."

weird sisters had grown more sear.

Theoph still walked patiently the same

At last the day came when Theoph found

Homesseker's Excursions. From all principal points in the east homeseekers tickets will be on sale at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, to all points on the A., T. & S. F. Ry., Santa Fe Pacific and Southern Pacific

W. J. BIACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

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each month at Masoule Hall
at 7:30 p. m.
F. S. Davis,
W. M.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, B. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Ma-sonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY. H. P.



ADDISON WALKER, Recorder



CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F.; Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Felows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome.

Thos. A. GOODWIN, C. P.

A. F. KASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F.: Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome,
THERESA NEWHALL, Noble Grand,
HATTIE WAGNEE, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I O. O. F., meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall can Francisco street. Visiting brothers wel-some. W. H. WOODWARD, Secretary. K. OF P.

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J. L. ZIMMERMANN.
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EDWARD L. BARTLETT. Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office

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No. 2. No. 22
12:05 a 8:50 p Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:05 p 7:05 p
4:00 a 12:50 a Ar. Las Vegas. Lv 3:30 p 1:10 p
7:30 a 4:30 a Ar. Raton. Lv 11:55 a 9:05 a
9:10 a 6:05 a Ar. Trinidad. Lv 10:30 a 7:20 a
9:35 a 8:05 a Ar. El Moro. Lv 9:40 a 6:59 a
12:30 p 12:30 p Ar. Pueblo. Lv 7:00 a
12:30 p 12:30 p Ar. Denver. Lv 3:00 a
11:50 a 11:20 a Ar. La Junta. Lv 7:10 a 4:25 a
11:50 a 11:20 a Ar. La Junta. Lv 7:10 a 4:25 a
12:35 a Ar. Newton. Lv 8:45 p 5:20 p
4:50 a Ar. Topeka. Lv 1:25 p
7:05 a Ar. Ranaa City Lv 2:30 p 11:20 a
9:00 p Ar. Chicago. Lv 2:43 a 10:00 p
(Dearborn St. Station.)

CHICAGO, MEXICO & CALIFORNIA

LINE. No. 1, westbound, carries through

No. 32, eastbound, is a lo makes all stops, carries through chair car for Denver, and Pullman sleeper for

to El Paso, Pullman palace sleepers, Chicago to El Paso, connecting with Mexican Central for all points in Mex

H. S. Lurz, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

Pecos Valley Railway

Time card in effect January 31, 1897, (Central Time): Leave Pecos, Tex., daily at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Roswell, N. M., at 5:15 p. m. Leave Roswell daily at 9:25 a. m., arriving at Pecos at 7:10 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific Ry., for all points north, south, east and

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wed-nesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. For low rates and information regard-

nterest to the public, apply to R.O. FAULENER,

The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co.

The El Paso & Northeastern R'y AND

The El Paso & Northeastern R. R. To accommodate the public will carry freight and passengers on its construc-tion trains to and from the end of its track (86 miles).

Commencing September 22, trains will eave El Paso at 10:15 a. m., and returndaily, except Sunday.

Connection can be made at Alamogordo with stages for La Luz, Tularosa and the White Oaks country.

A. S. Grane.

Cheap Rate to Indian Pueblo. At any time a party of five or more de-sires to visit the San Ildefonso Indian pueblo, a rate of one fare for the round trip will be made to the Rio Grande sta-

Tickets limited to date of sale and one

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New
Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, cound
in separate form with alternate blank
pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing company has such an edition on sale at the following prices:
Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law
shaen, \$2; ferible morocco, \$2.50.

Tickets limited to cover entire party.

T. J. HELM.

General Agent, R. G. & S. F. F. R

(Dearborn St. Station.)

Read Down West Bound Read Up
No. 1 No. 17

8:55 p 3:55 p Lv Santa Fe. Ar 10:55 p 2:10 a
5:39 p ... ArLos Cerrilloz W 9:13 p
2:25 p 8:25 p ArAlbuquerq e Lv 7:25 p 10:45 p
2:47 a Ar . Socorro. Lv 4:30 p
3:50 a Ar San Marcial Lv 3:25 p
9:45 a Ar . Deming. Lv 10:35 a
1:00 p Ar. Silver City, Lv 8:15 a
8:11 a Ar. Las Cruces Lv 11:15 a
9:50 a Ar. El Paso. Lv 9:50 a
8:40 p LvAlbuquerq e Ar 10:25 p
12:10 p Ar. Ash Fork Lv 8:55 a
8:10 p Ar. Ash Fork Lv 8:55 a
9:50 p Ar. Ash Fork Lv 8:55 a
9:50 p Ar. Ash Fork Lv 9:50 a
1:15 p Ar. San Diego. Lv 7:50 a
6:45 p ArSan Franc'coLv 4:30 p

Pullman sleepers tourist cars to Los Angeles and Sau Francisco.

No. 2, castbound, carries same equip ment to Kansas City and Chicago, also Pullman sleeper for Denver, via. E Moro and D. & R. G. railroad.

Kansas City.
No. 17 carries free chair car, Denver

For information, time tables and erature pertaining to the Santa Fe route, call on or address,

W. J. Black, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

ing the resources of this valley, and the orice of lands, or any other matters of

Receiver and General Manager Eddy, N. M.

CONSTRUCTING

Daily Except Sunday.

General Superintendent.

Code of Civil Procedure.